

Hazel Green Herald.

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HAZEL GREEN. I I KY

CURIOUS SOFA PILLOWS.

A Craze for Collecting Them—Those that Have a Meaning.

One would think that feminine fickleness would banish sofa pillows from the popular place they occupy, but they are as much in vogue as ever. Whether one lives in large house or tiny apartment, there are pillows. One or two are not enough; no, seven, anyway, for one couch and extras. In a tiny up-town house belonging to an actress are forty-seven pillows, and materials in a drawer for the three to complete the half hundred. She has window seats and couches, tete-a-tetes, and chairs for them. They are all sizes and shapes and kinds, from brocade to gingham. Brooklyn, too, has the fad, and neighbors vie with one another as to how many can be put in the bow window.

It seems not only necessary to have your pillows pretty, but they must have a meaning as well. Souvenir pillows are as popular as spoons. The other day a young matron showed her pillows, which were an inviting little group. The first, a pink silk one, which, patting tenderly, she told was made of the gown she wore when he first saw her; the next, a white India silk with brown spots, was the gown when he asked the all-important question. She remarked the wrinkled condition, but said they would not iron out. Then the pillow from a piece of the wedding gown, embroidered with orange blossoms; and the sweetest pillow of all, a tiny one of white mull, with a frill of Valenciennes, which was the baby's christening robe. What could one not dream resting among such memories!

Another young woman has her pillows made from pieces of each gown in her trousseau, and being married in summer, they are mostly dainty silk ones.

In Boston, heart-shaped engagement pillows are superseding engagement cups.

Perhaps the most striking collections are found in the studios—in one down town they are made of gingham or percale—and they are as brilliant and beautiful as need be. The maker bought the goods out of season, and each one is a bargain. The most attractive, a white with red poppies, was ten cents a yard, while big shilling Scotch plaid made fetching ones, indeed.

It is quite as important nowadays to have one's pillows elaborately embroidered with one's crest as the note paper or table linen. Our men, at least our bachelors, are as enthusiastic as the women, and the popular ones are recipients of many beautiful specimens. One fellow in his "rooms" has a pillow made from the flag of every nation, our own Stars and Stripes flung against Ireland's green, and heaped on both are China's dragon and "St. George for Merrie England." He says the next collection he makes he is going to have the girls make portraits of all our presidents on white linen ones.

School-girls have the craze, too, but one little friend has them to a great purpose. In the corner of the library is a tete-a-tete, and she has a pillow for each favorite college—a dark blue one with a large white Y on it, a lovely crimson one, and a giddy orange and black. When Mr. Yale comes to call the others are tucked away, while when the Boston man appears crimson occupies the place of honor, and so on. She pays them all a delicate compliment, indeed.

We American women never use pillows as our luxurious sisters of the orient. We haven't time to lounge, and they are for effect certainly. One husband remarks: "They are made to appear inviting; but, heavens! if I dare disturb one!"—N. Y. Sun.

Kindly Directions.

Footpad—Hold up y'r hands!
Lone Citizen—I haven't a cent with me. Just loaned all I had to a friend.
Footpad (in disgust)—Go ahead, you'll find the idiot asylum three squares to th' left.—N. Y. Weekly.

Made Every Allowance.

"This amateur performance you speak of. Was it a charitable affair?"
"Oh, yes; the people knew the young folks were doing as well as they could."—Boston Transcript.

Lost No Time.

Jack Bussey—Is this the first time you have been engaged?
Miss Kittish—It is. "First come first served," is my motto.—Puck.

—Mrs. Charitas—"I have put ten dollars in this letter to the relief committee. Will you kindly post it?"
Charitas—"Wouldn't it be well to notify them of the gift by another letter?"
Mrs. Charitas—"Yes, I shall post that myself."—Inter-Ocean.

—Mamma—"I noticed that you paid very close attention to the minister, Robbie. Were you interested, dear?"
Robbie—"Yes, sir. I kept wondering how long it would be before he found out that his necktie was way above his collar."—Inter-Ocean.

—Columella says that Roman peasants leveled their grounds with a roller made of the trunk of a tree.

REPUBLICAN ATTACKS.

Shifting the Blame Due to the Blighting McKinley Act.

The effrontery of the republican leaders and organs in charging upon the democratic party—and especially upon the administration—the stringency through which we have passed and the resulting consequences to the business of the country is the most brazen thing of the kind the country has ever witnessed. If these leaders and organs had any sense of responsibility or of shame they would be doing penance in sackcloth and ashes for the sad effects of the conduct and reckless mismanagement of their party instead of trying to foist the responsibility upon the shoulders of their political opponents. For it is as clear as day to the intelligence of the world that, in so far as the troubles from which the country has been suffering and still suffers can be traced to the action of any political party, they are directly traceable to the action of the republican party.

Largely, of course, they are due to causes with which the country has had long experience—to extravagance and over-confidence in business and to the undue extension of credits which cannot with entire justice be charged to any party. But we challenge successful contradiction of the statement that the bulk of our business troubles are due directly to the extravagant expenditures of the republican party while in power and to the class legislation which bears the label of that party. That the result did not show itself until that party had been driven from power by an indignant and outraged people does not change the fact. It was clearly foreseen while the party was in power and in the main as clearly predicted; and it was because it was so seen and predicted that the party was driven from power.

That the Sherman silver law was in great part responsible for our financial troubles has been clearly, though grudgingly, admitted by the more intelligent leaders of the republican party. That the McKinley act is also responsible to a great degree is susceptible of the clearest proof. To it can be traced directly the falling off in our exportation of breadstuffs and other staples which has been so important a factor in the diminution of our trade. This was clearly foretold. The framers of the McKinley act were distinctly warned that the imposition which that act contemplated on our purchases of foreign goods meant retaliation in kind. It required no gift of prophecy to utter the warning. It was simply the voice of all experience; and the end merely confirmed the teaching of the past. Great Britain is nothing if not commercial. She buys of those to whom she can sell. Finding that she could not sell to us she bought her wheat as well as she could of Russia and the Argentine Republic, and her cotton of India, sending in exchange what she had to sell. It was not sentiment, but business. She has bought of us what she was compelled to, but she has bought no more; and the consequence has been an enormous falling off in our trade, sufficient alone to account for half of the disaster which has befallen our business interests.

The McKinley act was responsible also, very largely, for the overproduction in manufactures which has glutted our markets and brought about stagnation. It has been the result of protective tariffs from their first inception. The first effect is to unduly stimulate manufacturing and thereby competition. Then follows that falling in prices over which the short-sighted protectionist gloats as the fruits of his pet policy. The next step is the scramble to unload and this soon results in stagnation. There is nothing new in the process. It is as old as protective tariffs are.

The most absurd of the pretenses by which it is sought to justify the attack on the democratic party is that the foundation of the trouble has been dread of tariff change. It is undoubtedly true that the inaction and delay in congress has produced, and is producing a feeling of uncertainty which militates against the revival for which we are all waiting. But it is arrant nonsense to talk of the panic, so called, having been produced by anxious anticipation of tariff changes. Aside from the fact that the blighting effect of the McKinley act is abundantly sufficient to account for the mischief done, it is notorious that because of the evils it foresaw from that act the country voted overwhelmingly for those very tariff changes which it is now represented as looking forward to with gloom and for eboding.—Detroit Free Press.

—The organ of the American protective tariff league gives prominence to the statement that the price realized by farmers for the last year's crop of potatoes at a New Hampshire shipping point has been thirty-seven cents per bushel, against seventy cents for the crop of 1892, all owing to the Wilson bill. The McKinleyites must be desperately short of points when they claim that the Wilson bill, which will not be a law before next July, reduced the price of last year's potato crop thirty-three cents per bushel. The crops of 1892 and 1893 were both alike protected by the McKinley tariff. The fall on last year's crop merely shows how the McKinley tariff does not protect the farmer.—Chicago Herald.

—While McKinley is fighting to keep free wool out of the country, the Chinese are being smuggled into his state by squads. The major never did favor placing duty on cheap foreign labor.—Detroit Free Press.

FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

Republican Rule Responsible for Socialistic Demonstrations.

The Coxe movement is chiefly significant as an expression of the socialistic tendencies that have developed under republican rule and protectionist principles. In France the doctrine of protection has been accepted by the socialists in its logical consequences, and men are saying to the state: "Since protection makes prices high, give us also protection for wages. Fix a minimum scale, and let the state compel employers, to observe it."

There was no principle more essentially embodied in the foundations of American liberty than the principle of individual liberty—the independence of the citizen. The state was sovereign only because he, the citizen, gave it of his own sovereignty. It was his creation; he owed nothing to the state but loyalty and obedience to necessary laws. The state owed all to him. This spirit gave the dignity and strength that characterized the men of America. In its destruction there has been no influence more potent than the doctrine of protection. In its very essence it assumes that one set of individuals is not as strong as another set of individuals, that a man isn't able to stand up before the world and win his own way through it. In practice, it has fostered the idea that one class must be made to contribute to another and far smaller class; that the government has the right to interfere in the affairs of its citizens and determine how much of one man's goods shall be given to another man. It has made the government a part of and a party to the money-getting machinery of the favored class, and has made money-getting a governmental function, leaving the mind of the citizens with no sense of their personal independence and individual responsibilities. We are no longer a nation of sovereigns, but of dependents. So paternalism drifts into socialism, and so protection comes back to the protected in the appeal of Coxe's "army" for help.

In this country the masses have not yet learned to apply the logic of the situation; but they are fast learning it. It is no new idea; the inevitable consequences of protection were foreseen years ago by students of sociological tendencies. So long ago as 1851 Cavour, the Italian economist, said:

"I maintain that the most powerful ally of socialism, in its logical relations, is the doctrine of protection. It sets out from absolutely the same principle. Reduced to its simplest terms, it affirms the right and duty of government to intervene in the employment and distribution of capital; it affirms that the function and mission of government are to substitute its more enlightened decisions for the free decision of the individual. If these principles should become recognized as incontestably true, I do not see what answer could be made to the working classes and their representatives when they came to the government and said: 'You believe in the right and duty of regulating the distribution of capital; why not also take up the regulation of production and wages? Why not establish government workshops?'"

Germany and France, and now the United States, have verified these words. The proposition is so self-evident that it scarcely needs discussion. Speaking of Mr. Leon Say's proposition that protection insensibly leads to "nationalism," a French authority on economical questions lays down the principle that "between protection and socialism the line of distinction is very difficult to perceive." A Frenchman defined the difference as being that the protectionist was a rich man, while the socialist was a pauper.

Undoubtedly, if the robber barons are right, Coxe is also right, and so are the populists, and with more justice on the side of the latter, for their needs are greater. The populists are but the natural outgrowth of republicanism and protection.

Let Coxe blow his trumpet long and lustily at the gates of the robber barons. It is his turn now.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—If being out of work proves anything, what does three million out of work under the McKinley bill prove?—N. Y. World.

—Gov. McKinley graciously allows that there is a big demand for Tom Reed's tariff speech in Ohio, but he doesn't explain whether it is the edition labelled, by mistake: "Speech of William L. Wilson on His Tariff Bill."—Boston Herald.

—There are just three things that are absolutely essential to the existence of the democratic party just now, and they are these: (1) That a tariff-reform bill be passed. (2) That a satisfactory tariff-reform bill be passed. (3) That a satisfactory tariff-reform bill be passed speedily. Indianapolis Sentinel.

—There is no man so poor," says a protectionist contemporary, "that he will be spared paying a tax on sugar if he eats any of it." Thus proclaims this oracle when the democrats propose to levy a tariff tax; when the republicans levy such taxes it insists that they are paid, not by the consumer, but by the foreigner.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Who has ever heard a protectionist give a valid reason for his belief? His reasons for believing in protection would apply equally well for belief in polygamy or plutocracy or phonography. Everything that he can see has happened under polygamy, plutocracy and phonography has happened under protection—and what has happened has had the same relationship to the one as to the other. He thinks it was protection, and not phonography, but only because he is told to think so.—N. Y. World.



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,623 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvellous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and the bleeding from my lungs stopped, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business."

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well." These two photographs are faithfully re-produced at the head of this article.

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvellous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear ones' lives are imperilled by that dread disease, Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Dis-



covery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy." Yours very truly,

W. C. Rogers, M. D.

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years." Truly, your friend,

William Dulaney

Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

"I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used up three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, five bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and in four months I was myself again. I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and eat heartily. So long as I have your medicines on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without them. Yours truly,

A. H. Sheard

Marlow, Baldwin Co., Ala.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchia and lungs, by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." To build up solid flesh and strength after the grip, pneumonia, ("lung fever"), exhausting fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make fat like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but solid, wholesome flesh.

A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases; also including Asthma, and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and pointing out successful means of home treatment for these maladies, will be mailed to any address by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage.

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